pearing together. It is evident that he who made the eye alsc painted the objects which the eye looks at.[ii:]

It is this principle of order, if we do not mistake, which gives to nature that unity which reflecting minds have ever been fond of observing. " The highest and most important result of the investigation of physical phenomena/' says Humboldt, " is the knowledge of the connexion of the forces of nature, the deep .sense of their inward dependence." " That which revealed itself first to the interior sense, as a vague presentiment of the harmony and order of the universe, presents itself to the soul in these times as the fruit of long and anxious observation/' " Nature, considered rationally, that i$ to say, submitted to the process of thought, is a unity in diversity of phenomena blending together all created things, however dissimilar in form and attributes; one great whole (TO *irav)* animated by the breath of life." But we doubt much if this philosopher, after all, has determined either the precise nature of this unity, or the origin of the feeling of it. lie seeks for the ground of the unity in a connexion of forces, and talks of reducing the immensity of different phenomena which, the Cosmos embraces, to a unity of principle. Man, he acknowledges, may never reach the discovery of this one principle, but *it* is the point towards which all scientific investigation is represented by him as tending. This unity of nature is, in our view, a unity of order; and this unify of order being all-pervading, reflecting minds in every age have perceived it, arid all minds enamoured of nature have felt it. The Greeks embodied their perceptions in the word which they employed to denote visible nature, which they called *Cosmos,* a phi'MHe including both, order and ornament; and the Latins in the word *Mundws,* a phrase much It'ss expressive, inasmuch us it does not characterize the former of these

elements. The undent Ionian physiologists sought to explain this unity by referring nil things to s.orne one physical element, and delighted to truce the raetainorphosis of water or lire, UH accounting for the whole phenomena of the univense. PytliJiyoruB and the Italian wuhool

* The author having long hud the idea that harmonious colour would b« found i?i ilowcrs, ventured to give expression to it in a paper read before the Natural History Boeiefy of Bclfa.st in May 18f>'l Dr. Dickie, has pros*cttt«d the, 8uhje«t in a more, scientific* manner, and gave the results to the nnme Hnriety in October 185JJ. In September 1S;V1, the two read papers on tliu subject to the Ihitieh Association. Buo "Typical Forus and Special Kwla in (hvallm."